

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

VOLUME XXIII, NUMBER 16

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY 11, 1954

## Plucky Carol

By Walter E. Myer

DO you often feel sorry for yourself? Do you fret about your study assignments and think they are too hard? Do you complain that you don't have enough time for sports, movies, or other amusements?

Most of us are inclined to engage in self-pity from time to time. On such occasions, we feel that life is harder for us than it is for most people—that our troubles surpass those of others. When these spells of gloom or martyrdom overtake us, the best possible cure is to know about certain individuals who really do have serious problems and yet who go on with their lives cheerfully and courageously.

Carol Sandin of Arlington, Virginia, now 22 years old, is a splendid example to keep in mind. Back in 1946, she was a happy and healthy young girl in the ninth grade at school. She looked confidently ahead to the future. Suddenly, disaster struck. Carol was paralyzed by polio and placed in an iron lung. She is still in it today.

Did Carol give up? Decidedly not. With the help of volunteer teachers, she kept on with her studies and finished the ninth grade. When she was able to go home, she decided to complete her high school education. With the help of a neighbor and a teacher, Carol went ahead with her studies. She took a special examination to test her completion of the high school course. Her score? A 95!

Carol is still studying. She writes by holding a pen in her mouth. She reads a lot. A clamp designed by her father holds a book, and Carol is able to turn pages with a specially designed rod. In addition to studying, Carol also operates a greeting card business.

How did this young lady manage to overcome the tremendous obstacles she faced? First, she had a great deal of faith and courage. Second, she concentrated on her work to the limit of her ability.



Walter E. Myer

What can you learn from Carol's example? For one thing, stop exaggerating and overemphasizing your troubles which, in comparison to those of many other people, are probably trivial.

Secondly, if you should meet with a major setback as she did, determine to match her tremendous courage in dealing with the situation. Always remember that a "quitter never wins, and a winner never quits."

Finally, don't wait until tragedy overtakes you to learn to concentrate and make the most of your opportunities. Have enjoyment and relaxation, to be sure, but do a good job in school. Develop your natural abilities to a high degree. If, on occasions, you don't have as much time for your recreational activities as you would like, just remember Carol who has been lying in her iron lung for seven long years.



WE NEED MANY MORE ROADS like this one. It is a section of the New Jersey Turnpike.

## Our Growing Nation

**Rapid Increase of U. S. Population Brings Numerous Problems but also Creates New Business Opportunities**

TO any person who examines the long, sweeping trends of history, one of the most striking facts about the United States is its rapid population growth. We have risen from a country of fewer than 4 million, in 1790, to a nation whose people now number more than 161 million.

During the first half of this century, the U. S. population made a 100-per-cent increase—that is, it doubled—while the world's population as a whole rose by only 55 per cent. With our surging numerical growth, in a land of rich resources, we have become one of the strongest nations in all history.

Some time ago, a large share of America's population increase was due to immigration. About 2½ million people came to our shores during the 1850's, over 5 million during the 1880's, and nearly 9 million in the 10 years beginning with 1901. But since the 1920's, when Congress passed strict laws to limit immigration, we have received comparatively few people from abroad.

Nevertheless, our population figures still rise rapidly. Outstanding reasons for the increase today are (1) a high birth rate and (2) medical ad-

vances that are "keeping more people alive longer."

The number of Americans doesn't grow at a constant rate. During the 1930's which—for the most part—were years of depression and unemployment, comparatively few children were born. This fact, combined with a sharp drop in immigration, slowed our growth to a snail's pace.

We gained fewer than 9 million people during the 1930's. This was the smallest increase for any 10-year period in over half a century. Observers began talking of a time when there would be no further increase. There were predictions that eventually our numbers might even start to decline.

But the population experts didn't take sufficient account of what might happen if economic and social conditions changed—as they eventually did. During World War II and the years that followed, this country's birth rate took a sudden swing upward. As the nation emerged from depression and became prosperous again, families increased in number. In 1947 there were nearly 26 births for every 1,000 people in America.

(Concluded on page 6)

## Should U. S. Help to Arm Pakistan?

**Alliance Would Strengthen Our South Asian Defenses but Might Alienate India**

THROUGH the bleak, rugged uplands of West Pakistan winds one of the most famous of military routes. It is Khyber Pass, a favorite passage-way for hundreds of years for invaders of southern Asia.

Connecting Pakistan and Afghanistan, Khyber Pass is today well defended by the troops of Pakistan. Not only is there some ill feeling between the two neighboring countries over border incidents, but the Soviet Union lies only 18 miles from Pakistan's northern boundary. If the communists should launch an attack into southern Asia, Khyber Pass might well be a major avenue of invasion.

The closeness of Pakistan to the Soviet Union is one of the big reasons why the U. S. has been considering a military pact with Pakistan. Presumably we would give her military aid in return for the use of bases in that young nation.

Pakistan came into existence in 1947 when the British withdrew from India. The "old" India was divided along religious lines. The Republic of India was carved out of areas where the Hindu population was large. Pakistan was formed from two separate regions inhabited chiefly by Moslems, and it is now one of the world's most important Moslem nations. Though self-governing, Pakistan—like the Republic of India—retains some ties with Britain as a member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

A thousand miles of Indian territory separate the two parts of Pakistan. To the northwest of India lies West Pakistan. Here live 34 million people in an area slightly larger than Texas and Oklahoma combined. Most of them make a living by cultivating the flat plains that extend toward the mountains in the north. The land, though, is arid, and much of it has

(Concluded on page 2)



MOHAMMED ALI, Prime Minister of the Moslem land of Pakistan



## Aid to Pakistan?

(Concluded from page 1)

to be irrigated for growing wheat, cotton, and other crops.

On the other side of India is East Pakistan, smaller than Wisconsin. Within its borders are some 42 million people. It is a flat region with a semi-tropical climate. Here, too, farming is the principal activity. Rice and jute, a fiber used in making bur-lap, are the main crops.

U. S. officials see certain big advantages to us in a military pact with Pakistan. For example, U. S. air bases in that country would help fill a big gap in our global defenses. At present we have no airfields between Saudi Arabia and the Philippines.

Bases in West Pakistan would put our planes within striking distance of important Soviet industrial areas in central Russia where, among other installations, are believed to be atomic plants. Bases in East Pakistan would enable us to retaliate quickly if communist China should attempt new aggression.

### Valuable Ally

Our planners feel that Pakistan would make a valuable military ally. She is strongly anti-communist, and her armed forces number more than 200,000. The larger part of the British Indian Army—a powerful fighting force in North Africa, Burma, and Europe during World War II—came from what is today Pakistan. Many of these experienced troops are now in Pakistan's army. It is felt they could put up strong resistance to invading land troops.

Our officials also think that Pakistan might become the key nation in a proposed Middle East Defense Organization. Up to now, troubles between the British and Egypt over Suez, and conflict between Israel and Arab lands have kept us from bolstering this troubled area. Today our military planners are thinking of the possibility of supporting Turkey, Pakistan, and possibly Iran as a defense group for the vital region.

A pact with Pakistan would also have drawbacks for us. It would harm our relations with India. At the time India and Pakistan came into existence, widespread rioting and bloodshed took place between Moslems and Hindus. Considerable distrust and hostility still continue.

India is opposed to a U. S.-Pakistan arms agreement. According to Prime Minister Nehru of India, such a step would "alter the balance of power in this area," and would force India to "reconsider her position." Supporters of Nehru marched through the streets of New Delhi last month, demonstrating against the proposed pact.

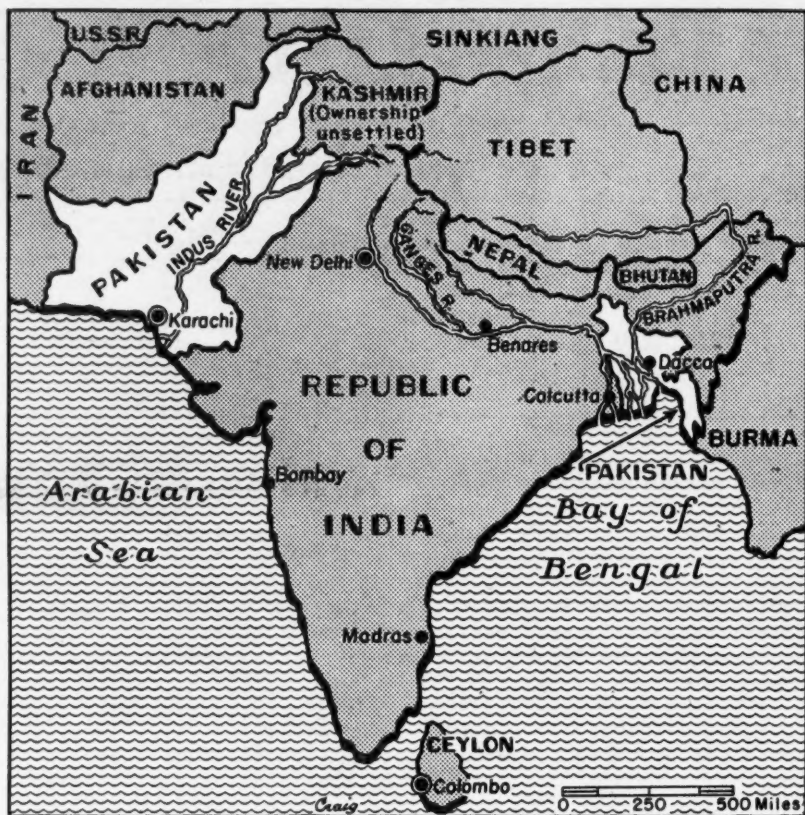
India's leaders fear that a strongly armed Pakistan might attack her. They also say that a U. S.-Pakistan pact would bring the world conflict close to India's borders, and would make it harder for her to pursue the neutral policy she claims to be following. It may be, too, that India sees the proposed pact as a threat to her own position of leadership among the nations of southern Asia. She might feel that Pakistan would gradually surpass her influence in that region.

Pakistan says that India's fears are not justified. Even if they are not, some observers believe that arms aid to Pakistan might rouse so much resentment toward the U. S. in India that Nehru's government would swing farther toward the communist side in the world struggle. Others point out that even if this did not happen, communists in India would seize the pact as an excuse for whipping up hatred of the United States and winning new members. In either case, communist influence in India might be strengthened.

### Russia's Reaction

Another factor which our officials are considering is the reaction of the Soviet Union. Some staunchly anti-communist observers feel that we may be "crowding" Russia too much if we set up bomber bases so close to her industrial region. They say that if the Soviet Union set up bases so close to us—in Mexico, perhaps—we would be sure to strike, and they fear that Russia might act in a similar way if we establish bases in Pakistan. While we must have a strong, global defense system, we should not—according to this point of view—run the risk of goading the Soviet Union into launching a war.

Those who recommend a military pact with Pakistan feel that such an agreement would have quite the opposite effect on Russia. Instead of making the Soviet Union more aggressive, the establishment of U. S. bases in Pakistan—it is argued—would make Russia less likely to strike. She would know that retaliation would



PAKISTAN (white areas) is in two sections, with India in between

be swift and deadly. Our bases in Turkey and Greenland are also close to Russia, it is pointed out, and their establishment did not bring on any aggressive moves by the Soviet Union.

All these factors are now being considered by our top leaders. What they must decide is whether the military advantages of an alliance with Pakistan outweigh the harm that such an alliance might do to our interests elsewhere. It is not an easy decision to make, yet upon it may depend the success of our foreign policy in southern Asia for years to come.

Pakistan's leaders are faced with no such dilemma. To Prime Minister Mohammed Ali and other top men in Pakistan, a pact with the U. S. has many more benefits than drawbacks. They see such an agreement as a major step toward solving some of the big problems that confront their young, underdeveloped nation.

One of Pakistan's most pressing problems is to provide food for its 76 million people. There is not enough good farm land and, in 1951 and 1952, droughts in some areas and floods in others reduced farm output. To make up for a grain shortage, the U. S. last summer granted Pakistan 1 million tons of wheat.

### Food Outlook

Today the food outlook is much improved. Last year's rice and wheat crops were good. A number of big irrigation projects are now opening new land for cultivation in West Pakistan. If natural disasters can be avoided and if the country can continue to make good headway in land reclamation, Pakistan's leaders think their nation can become self sufficient in food.

The country also needs more factories. When British India was partitioned, most of the industrial areas fell to the Republic of India. Pakistan found that its economy was too dependent on agriculture—especially on jute and cotton.

Now a good start is being made in building factories. Since the country has limited coal and oil resources, the development of water power has top priority. Jute and cotton mills have

been constructed to process the nation's two most important trade products. Pakistan produces more than 75 per cent of the world's jute, and is one of the leading nations in cotton production.

Living standards are low in Pakistan, but the government is making a determined effort to raise them. Hospitals and schools are needed, too. Less than 15 per cent of the Pakistanis can read and write. To boost living standards is going to require a big financial outlay.

A major obstacle to raising living standards is the present expenditure of nearly 80 per cent of the budget for defense. Behind this big spending on military items are the troubled relations with India.

### Kashmir Problem

The leading trouble spot between the two nations is Kashmir. When British India was divided, both India and Pakistan claimed this princely state, adjoining both countries, and brief fighting followed. The United Nations stopped the fighting, but has never been able to bring about a solution to the problem. Kashmir is now divided along a cease-fire line, with Pakistan holding about one third and India holding the remainder.

One factor which makes the Kashmir issue so important to Pakistan is that three of the five great rivers on which West Pakistan's agriculture depends rise in Kashmir. Pakistanis fear that Indians might cut off the flow of water if Kashmir should be completely controlled by Nehru's government. India denies that any such action would be taken. Nonetheless, the fear is uppermost in the minds of Pakistan's leaders and is complicating a final settlement.

If Pakistan could get substantial military aid from the United States, she feels that she could then spend greater sums on irrigation, industrial projects, health, education, and other peaceful programs. Thus, her leaders are hoping that a pact can be concluded. To us, however, the problem is not so simple. Our officials are weighing the matter carefully before coming to a final conclusion.



CHECKING TUBERCULOSIS is a big problem in Pakistan. The school girl here is being vaccinated against TB by a doctor trained with UN help.



## Science News

**S**CIENTISTS will be able to get a comparatively close look at the planet Mars in a few months, since it will be nearer to earth than at any time in the last 15 years. Plans are under way to study the planet's weather, temperature, and the possibility that there is some form of life on it.

Mars will be 40.3 million miles away from earth during the late spring and summer this year, and in 1956 it will be only 35.4 million miles away. The average distance between earth and Mars when the two planets pass each other is 48.6 million miles.

The scientists who will make a special study of Mars hope to set up a chain of observatories around the earth to enable them to keep a round-the-clock watch on the planet. In this way, as dawn breaks on one side of the earth, observers on the darkened side can take up the study. If the weather is cloudy at one station, another can continue the observation.

Research so far indicates that Mars is mostly a very cold planet, but that at the equator it is warm. Observers hope to find out much more about its weather both this year and in 1956. They also think it may be possible to gather more information about certain areas on the planet which change from various shades of blue-green to brown.

Mars, which is about one half the diameter of the earth, is one planet which experts think more likely than any other to sustain life of some sort. It has an atmosphere and a not too severe temperature. But if there is life, the scientists say it would not be of the type known on earth because there is practically no oxygen on the planet.

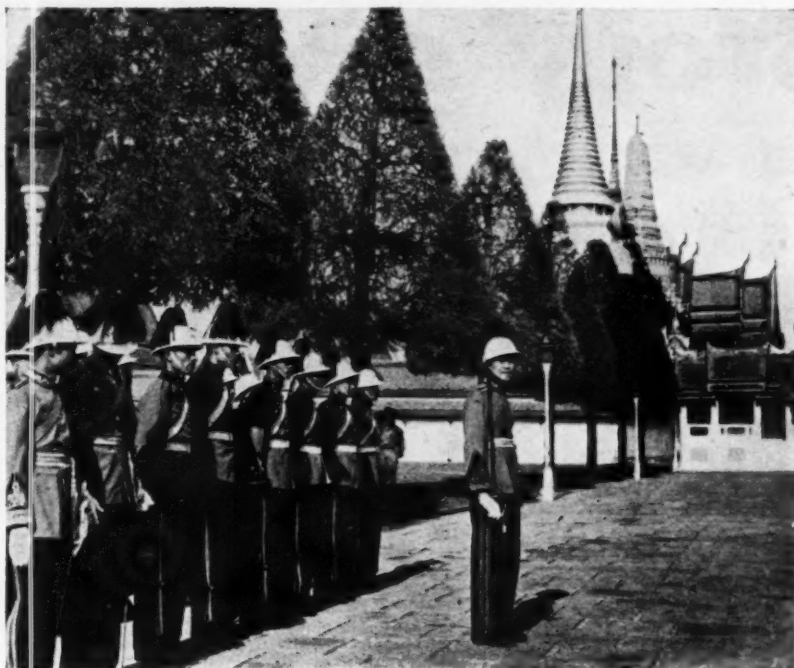
The government is planning to do something about the weather. The President has appointed a Weather Evaluation Board whose job it will be to find out whether some of the efforts being made to change weather conditions do more harm than good.

The board will try to determine if the seeding of clouds with dry ice to bring rain is actually beneficial. Some scientists feel that, in the long run, the effects of these measures for controlling weather may have just as many harmful results as good.

Scientists who study the electrical currents between the earth and the upper stratosphere are being helped in their studies by a new "aerial electrometer." Air Force experts, who are making the studies, explain that between the earth and the ionosphere, which is just above the stratosphere, there is a tremendous electrical force that could be of great value.

The stratosphere starts at about six miles and the ionosphere at between 60 and 80 miles beyond the earth. Until now scientists have been able to gather information about the electricity in this area only by means of instruments carried by planes to a height of 35,000 feet.

The new super-sensitive electronic device will be carried by balloons as high as 100,000 feet. It may enable scientists to find the source of this vast electrical current which constantly flows toward earth.



THAILAND'S TROOPS get ready for action. These are palace guards.

### WAR IN ASIA SPREADS

## Reds Are Threatening Thailand

**T**HAILAND once again is keeping armed forces on guard along her frontier with Laos, the Indochinese state in which communists have been making advances recently. As we go to press, there appears to be danger that the Reds might invade Thailand.

The Reds swept from Viet Nam—center of the Indochinese War—into Laos last spring, but withdrew before the rainy season made fighting difficult. In their surprise attack late last month, however, the communists drove through Laos to the Mekong River, which forms a frontier with Thailand. It was the first time during the eight years of war in Indochina that the Reds had been able to reach the frontier position.

The danger of attack goes beyond Thailand. If the Reds are able to cut



BLACK areas held by Reds, and arrow shows their latest attack

through Thailand, they will be in a good position to carry war to all of southeast Asia. Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, and other lands could easily become new Red targets.

Thailand (once called Siam) would itself be a rich prize for the communists. Its population is 19 million. About 90 per cent of the people are native Thai. In addition, there are minority groups of Chinese, Indians, and Malaysians. The Chinese are influential in the business world. Most of the Thais are farmers.

The people of this land cultivate some of the world's richest rice fields.

Rice is the leading crop and the chief food. It is grown in a fertile river valley in the center of the country. Rubber plantations flourish in southern Thailand, and teakwood is grown in thick forests in the north. A good many minerals add to the country's resources. There are especially large stores of tin.

Although primarily a farming country, Thailand has several large cities. Bangkok, the capital, has a population of over 800,000. It is noted for its mixture of ancient Buddhist temples and its famous towers of colored porcelain situated alongside modern office buildings and hotels.

Most of the people, though, live in farming villages along the banks of rivers. Their houses rest on poles and are several feet above the ground. The walls may be of woven mats or wooden slats. The roofs are of tile or are thatched with straw. Formerly, both men and women wore bloomer-like trousers and shirts, but the women today generally wear skirts.

The village folk almost always appear happy. They are fond of dancing, and nearly everyone plays a musical instrument. The government is carrying on a big program for building new schools, and education is advancing rapidly. Girls and boys go to separate schools, but they study about the same subjects as are taught in the U. S.

Rama IX is King of Thailand. The king appoints members of the upper house of the Thailand legislature, but the people themselves elect members of the lower house. A prime minister and his cabinet head the executive branch of the government.

While living standards in Thailand are low as compared with ours, they are higher than in most Asiatic lands.

### Pronunciations

Khyber—ki'bur  
Laos—lä'öz  
Mekong—mä-kōng  
Mohammed Ali—mōō-hām'mēd ā'lē  
Pakistanis—pāk'is-tān'iz  
René Coty—rē-nā' kō-tē'  
Viet Nam—vē-ēt' nām'

## Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 5, column 4.

1. Russia's *intransigence* (in-trān'si-jēns) has blocked world peace. (a) attitude (b) foreign policy (c) ignorance (d) stubbornness.

2. The man's job had a *baneful* (bān'full) effect on his health. (a) beneficial (b) discouraging (c) tragic (d) harmful.

3. It is difficult to understand Russia's frequent *abnegations* (āb'nē-gā'shūns) of our peace plans. (a) rejections (b) criticisms (c) suspicions (d) fears.

4. Mr. Jones scolded his son for his *choleric* (kōl'ēr-ik) temper. (a) unkind (b) stupid (c) fiery (d) thoughtless.

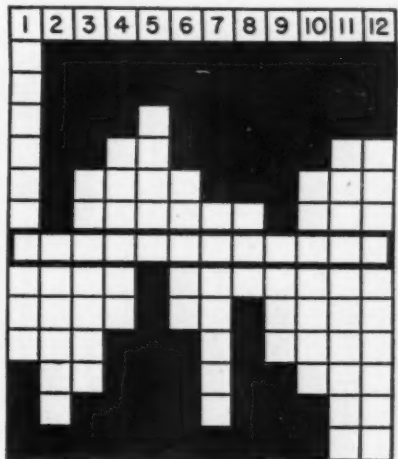
5. Malenkov had been warned that another war might *devastate* (dēv'-ās-tāt) Russia. (a) lay waste to (b) bankrupt (c) defeat (d) change.

6. The composition was a *prosaic* (prō-zā'ik) piece of work. (a) brilliant (b) commonplace (c) long (d) satisfactory.

### CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in the numbered vertical rows according to the descriptions given here. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell out the name of one of the four largest cities in the United States.

1. Ancient invaders of the region now taken up by Pakistan and India used a famous route called the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Because of their religion, some Pakistanis are called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Second largest U. S. city.
4. Most Pakistanis are of the \_\_\_\_\_ faith.
5. The two parts of Pakistan are separated by \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Famous river in Pakistan.
7. Largest U. S. city.
8. Mohammed \_\_\_\_\_ is prime minister of Pakistan.
9. There is much dispute over the proposed Pakistan-U. S. defense \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Because our population is growing, we need more \_\_\_\_\_.
11. European \_\_\_\_\_ helped to swell our population up to the 1920's.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ disputes Philadelphia's claim to rank as third largest city.



### Last Week

ACROSS: Anthony Eden. VERTICAL: 1. Austria; 2. Munich; 3. Potsdam; 4. Hal-leck; 5. Molotov; 6. China; 7. Rayburn; 8. Vienna; 9. trade; 10. Berlin; 11. Know-land.



# The Story of the Week

## Reports to Congress

Though the 83rd Congress opened its second session only a few days ago, Capitol Hill is already humming with activity. The lawmakers have started to work on a number of issues which must be acted upon this year.

To help them make wise decisions on specific problems, the legislators will draw on facts and recommendations prepared by a number of study groups which were organized last year. All told, some 32 special committees will report to Congress and to high officials of the Eisenhower administration in the months to come. The study groups will report on these and other problems:

1. What changes, if any, should be made in our foreign trade policies? Should we cut tariff rates on foreign products entering this country, increase them, or keep them as they are?

2. Should our government adopt new policies to help farmers when their incomes drop?

3. Will it be wise for the United States to work with Canada in opening up the St. Lawrence Seaway to ocean-going vessels?

4. What role should Uncle Sam play if the nation's business activities should go into a slump?

Later, when the individual study groups make their reports, we shall discuss their findings in detail.

## What Next, France?

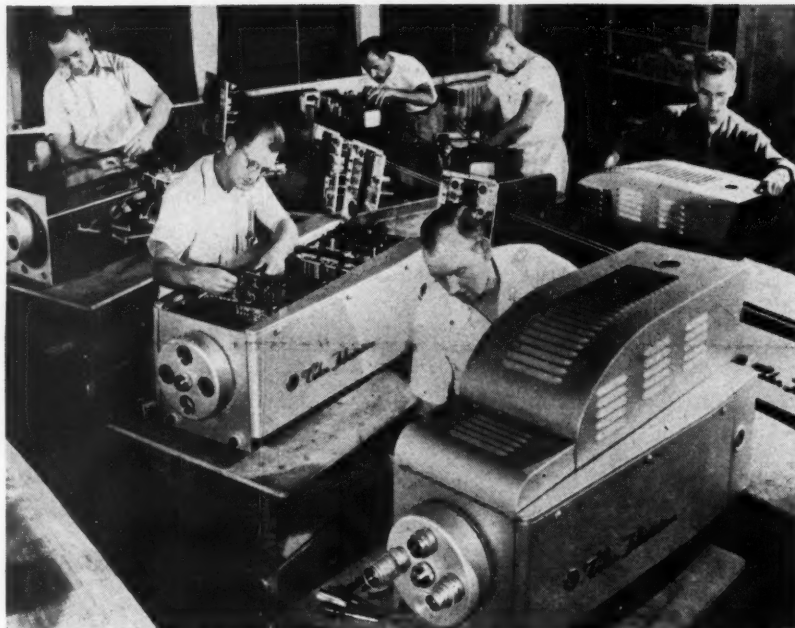
France, a nation of 42 million people, is a key country in the defense system which we are helping to build against communist aggression in Europe. Because of troubles at home, however, the French have us worried.

No French premier can stay in power long enough to carry out long-range programs needed to improve living conditions at home and to build strong defenses for the nation. If, at any time, a majority of the country's legislators oppose a premier, he is forced to quit his office. The French change their minds often. Thus, a leader seldom stays in power for long.

Even in last month's contest for the presidency—an office that carries little real political power with it—the French found it hard to agree on a candidate. It took French legislators seven days of balloting to elect René Coty as their new president.

That's why more and more western leaders, including some French officials, believe that France must make certain basic changes in her government setup. It has been suggested, for instance, that the premier be given a definite term of office, just as our President is elected for a specified period.

Coty, a 71-year-old member of the French legislature, has been in favor of government reforms in the past. Whether he can or will try to wield any influence in this direction after he takes office on January 17 remains to be seen.



COLOR TELEVISION CAMERAS are now ready for sale to TV stations. Mass production of color-receiving sets for home use may begin this year.

## Behind the Kremlin

In the 1930's, the late Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin staged a purge in which thousands of communist leaders were ousted from office. Many of them were executed.

Stalin's purge, observers believe, was carried out for two reasons: (1) To wipe out all the dictator's possible rivals, and (2) to take the people's minds off the harsh living conditions under Soviet rule.

Now, the Soviet Union appears to be in the midst of another purge. Russia's former chief of secret police, Lavrenti Beria, and other high-ranking Red officials were executed for "treason" late last month. Beria, who was once Premier Georgi Malenkov's right-hand man, had been ousted from office last June.

Reports from Moscow indicate that a number of other Soviet officials may be purged in the months to come. According to newsman Paul Wohl of the *Christain Science Monitor*, there are signs that Russia's Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov may be next on Malenkov's list of doomed communist leaders.

Many western observers believe that Malenkov is now trying to get rid of possible rivals just as Stalin did nearly 20 years ago.

## Prisoners of War

In just 11 days, some 22,000 Chinese communist and North Korean captives, as well as 350 South Korean and United Nations prisoners, are scheduled to win their freedom. These captives have turned down appeals to go back to their former homelands. They are in Korean camps guarded by troops from India.

Last fall, both sides in Korea agreed that prisoners who refused to return home would be released on January 22. But now the Reds are demanding more time to talk to captives who don't want to go back to communism. We contend that both sides should stick to the original agreement for the release of war prisoners.

As of this writing, it is not known what the communists intend to do

next in Korea. Western leaders fear that the Reds will do all they can to cause trouble for us in the Far Eastern land, but no actual outbreak of fighting is expected at this time.

In fact, President Eisenhower has declared that we will withdraw some of our troops from Korea this year. He has also stated, however, that our airpower there is stronger than ever, and that we are prepared to meet any renewed attacks which may be made by the communists.

## Good News for Many

American workers will notice changes in their pay envelopes this year. For many workers, the amount paid to Uncle Sam in taxes will be a little less in 1954 than it was last year. Taxes on personal incomes were reduced by 10 per cent at the start of the year.

Though taxes have been cut, wage

earners will make bigger social security payments in 1954 than they did in the past. These payments have jumped from 1½ to 2 per cent of a worker's earnings.

The increased social security payments leave many workers in the lower income brackets with a smaller take-home pay than they received last year even though their income taxes are lower. An average family of four earning 2,600 dollars a year, for instance, will end up paying 13 dollars more to Uncle Sam this year than in 1953.

A similar family in the 5,200-dollar-a-year bracket, however, will gain 28 dollars a year as a result of the tax changes. Others with higher incomes will gain even more.

## Hindus and Moslems

Religious differences determined the boundaries of Pakistan and the Republic of India when the two countries were set up in 1947. (See article on page one.) Predominantly Moslem areas went to Pakistan, while regions consisting mainly of Hindus became part of India.

Moslems are followers of Mohammed, an Arabian religious leader of the seventh century. Mecca, the city of his birth, is holy to all Moslems, who are determined to make a pilgrimage there at least once during their lifetime.

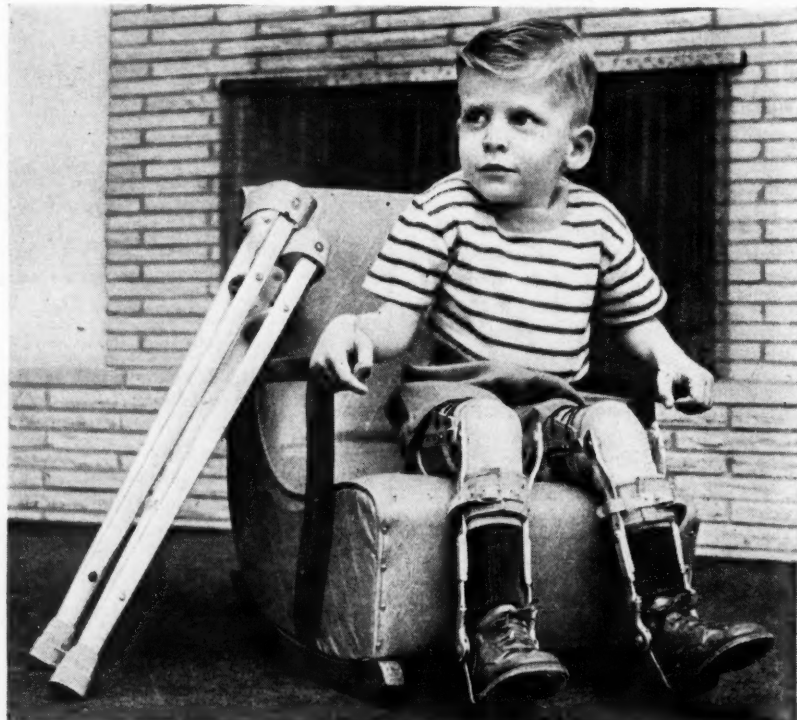
Mohammed told his followers to pray five times every day. The first prayer is at dawn. At that hour, the crier, mounted on a tower at the mosque (house of worship) calls the Moslems to prayer. As they pray, the kneeling Moslems bow in the direction of Mecca.

Moslems have various feast days. At one of their important feasts, a cow is killed as a sacrifice.

Hindus practice a religion which, in all its aspects, seems extremely complicated to outsiders. A great variety of sects have beliefs that sometimes

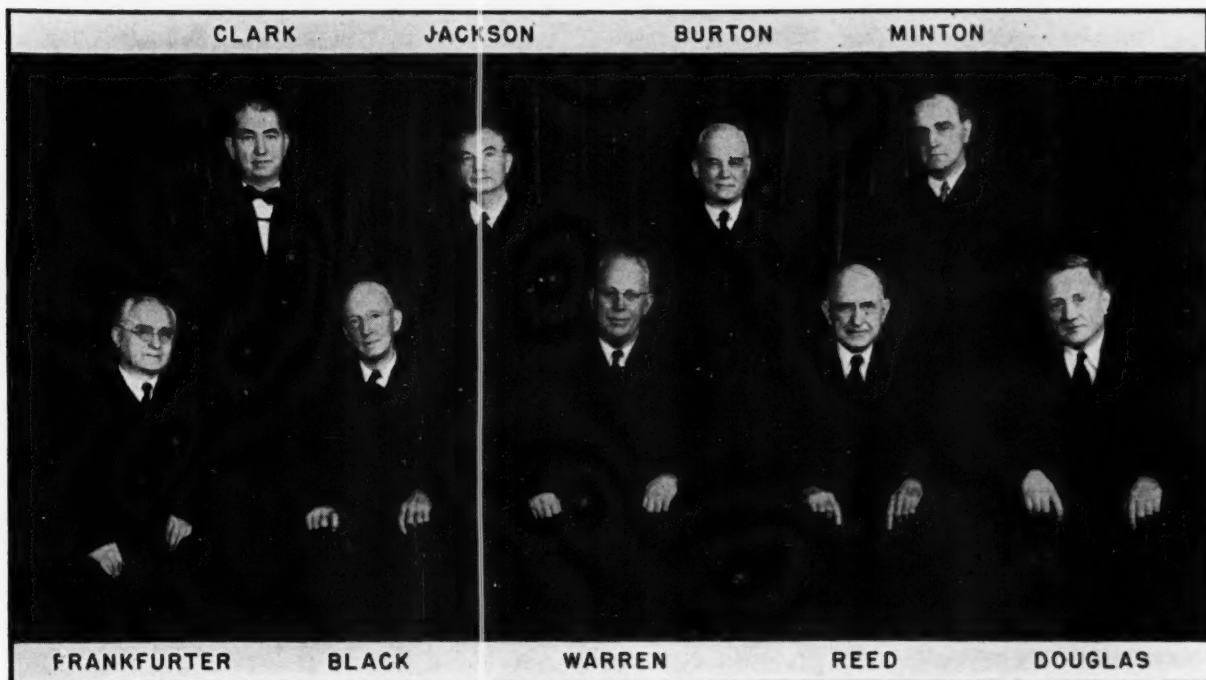


René Coty



DEBBY DAINS of Gooding, Idaho, whose picture is on this year's March of Dimes poster in the campaign to get funds to help fight polio. Since he contracted polio when only four months old, Debby has spent most of his life thus far in hospitals—first in an iron lung, and later learning to walk with crutches and braces.





LATEST PICTURE of Supreme Court Justices: Felix Frankfurter, Tom Clark, Hugo Black, Robert Jackson, Earl Warren (new Chief Justice), Harold Burton, Stanley Reed, Sherman Minton, and William Douglas.

conflict in one way or another. Hinduism is one of the world's oldest organized religions.

Hindus do not kill animals or eat meat. Cows are considered sacred, and thousands of them roam through Hindu areas. The monkey is also sacred and, in some regions, so are peacocks and pigeons.

The caste system grew up in India as a part of Hinduism. Under this system no one could rise to a higher level than the one to which he was born. Today this rigid social system is breaking up.

Different religious practices have contributed to bad feelings between Hindus and Moslems. In many areas, though, Moslems and Hindus live side by side in peace.

## Military Debate

Congress and the nation are now debating the merits of a new long-range defense plan outlined by the Pentagon—our military headquarters—a short time ago. The plan calls for these and other changes to be made in our defense setup by 1957:

1. An over-all reduction in our armed forces from their present strength of about 3½ million to slightly under 3 million men. The cuts in manpower would be made in the Army and the Navy.

2. Withdrawal of additional numbers of our troops from abroad.

3. A plan to equip as many of our combat teams as possible with atomic, hydrogen, and other new weapons.

4. A boost in the Air Force strength from a present force of about 110 wings to 137. (A "wing" is an Air Force unit whose size depends on the kind of aircraft it uses. Fighter wings contain as many as 75 planes, while heavy bomber outfits have considerably fewer.)

Americans who support these proposed changes say: "By reducing the size of our land and sea forces, and by withdrawing some troops from abroad, we will be able to cut defense costs. This will lighten the heavy burden on taxpayers. A new emphasis on modern weapons and on a strong Air Force will add further strength

to our defense forces while reducing over-all costs."

Opponents of this plan argue: "Russia and her satellites are building up tremendous land, sea, and air forces. We must have a strong Army and Navy, as well as a powerful Air Force, to meet this threat. Moreover, if we pull large numbers of our troops out of overseas areas, our allies will think we are abandoning them to the Russians, and we may lose badly needed friends abroad."

## Four-Power Parley?

Time and again last year, the United States, Britain, and France asked Russia to meet with them to discuss the future of Germany and Austria and other world problems. The Soviets always found excuses to put off such a get-together.

The latest Allied request for a "Big Four" parley was sent to Moscow last month. January 4 was suggested as

the date for the proposed conference.

Not long ago, Russia finally agreed to a meeting of American, British, French, and Soviet foreign affairs leaders, but suggested that talks begin not earlier than January 25. The Allies agreed.

Some questions now being asked by western leaders are these: Will the Reds come up with new excuses to postpone the long-delayed four-power parley? If talks do take place, will the Soviets use the conference as a propaganda sounding board against the free world as they have done in past meetings? Or will Russia show a sincere willingness to negotiate?

## Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's two major articles will deal with (1) traffic accidents in the United States, and (2) the pros and cons of Eisenhower's atomic pooling plan.

# THE LIGHTER SIDE

Traffic Officer: "How can you be so sure you weren't exceeding the speed limit?"  
Driver: "I was on my way to the dentist."

Nancy: "Did your uncle always talk to himself when he was alone?"  
Ned: "To tell you the truth, I never was with him when he was alone."

Mother: "Freddy! Why are you sitting on Jon?"  
Freddy: "He hit me!"  
Mother: "Haven't I told you always to count to ten when you are angry?"  
Freddy: "Yes—and I'm making sure he'll be here when I finish counting."

I like exams,  
I think they're fun;  
I never cram, and  
I don't flunk one—  
I'm the teacher.

Kay: "At the rodeo I saw a man jump on the back of a running horse, slip underneath, catch hold of its tail and pull himself up, and finish sitting on the horse's neck."  
Hank: "That's nothing. I did that the first time I rode a horse."

The tragedy of the flea is that he knows that all his children will go to the dogs.

"What do you mean by letting that prisoner escape from the guardhouse? Didn't you have all the exits covered?"  
"Yes, sir—he must have slipped out through one of the entrances."



# Study Guide

## U. S. Population

1. Give the two outstanding reasons why our population is growing so fast today.
2. What is the present size of our population? How many people are we likely to have by 1975?
3. How is our population growth affecting the schools? Tell how it affects businessmen and farmers.
4. Why may the rapid expansion of our population help to prevent a depression?
5. In 1950, how large a portion of the U. S. population was made up of town and city dwellers?
6. What have been the most rapidly growing sections of the United States during recent years?

## Discussion

1. Do you think the United States is becoming too crowded, or do you feel that the rapid population growth brings more advantages than disadvantages? Explain your position.
2. In your opinion, what are the chief advantages and disadvantages of our becoming largely an urban nation?

## Pakistan

1. When did Pakistan come into existence? Why was it set up separately from the Republic of India?
2. Locate the two parts of Pakistan.
3. What advantages do U. S. officials see in a military pact with Pakistan?
4. Why would such a pact be likely to harm our relations with India?
5. Give the opposing views on how the establishment of bases in Pakistan might affect our relations with Russia.
6. What are Pakistan's major problems at home?
7. How does Pakistan feel that military aid from the United States would help her solve her domestic problems?

## Discussion

1. Do you think the benefits of a military pact with Pakistan outweigh the disadvantages? Why, or why not?
2. Do you think we would be wiser to cultivate close relations with Pakistan—or with India—to strengthen our position in southern Asia? Or should we follow an entirely different course? Explain your views.

## Miscellaneous

1. About how many special committees will report to this session of Congress?
2. Who is René Coty and why is he in the news?
3. What is thought to be behind the current purge in Russia?
4. What is supposed to happen on January 22 concerning the Korean prisoners of war?
5. Why are some Americans paying lower taxes this year than last while others are paying higher?
6. What are some of the differences between the Hindu and Moslem religions?
7. Briefly describe some of the defense changes which are now being studied and debated.
8. How do most of the Thais make their living?

## References

- "Growing Population, Shifting West, to Bring Travel Changes," *Aviation Week*, October 19, 1953.  
"Is U. S. Getting Too Crowded?" *U. S. News & World Report*, September 11, 1953.  
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"Pakistan: The Divided Dominion," by Carl Leiden, *Current History*, December 1953.

## Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (d) stubbornness; 2. (d) harmful; 3. (a) rejections; 4. (c) fiery; 5. (a) lay waste to; 6. (b) commonplace.





THE U. S. POPULATION TODAY, as calculated by the Department of Commerce census recorder. The machine works out the population count each day by balancing off the totals of births and deaths throughout the nation.

## U. S. Population

(Concluded from page 1)

The annual rate in the middle 1930's had been about 17 per 1,000.

When our government took an official population count—or census—in 1950, as it does every 10 years, the results of the upswing were clearly evident. We were able to chalk up a record-breaking 10-year increase of nearly 20 million. The population of continental United States totaled well over 150 million.

More recently the growth has been even faster. By last August we reached the 160-million mark.

How about the future? As was demonstrated by the unexpected population change that occurred in the 1940's, prediction on this subject is risky. Even so, the experts are always willing to try. It is now estimated that we shall have between 175 and 180 million people by 1960, and perhaps 220 million by 1975.

What are the principal results that can be expected from America's tremendous population growth? As most people know, our nation's schools are feeling some of the results already.

Millions of youths who were born in the 1940's are now in the elementary grades and will later be crowding the high schools. We have 1½ million more elementary school pupils this year than last. Our total school enrollment by 1960 is expected to be 10 million above last year's figure.

### Problems and Opportunities

The schools today are badly overcrowded. Despite a big program of school construction, we suffer a severe shortage of classrooms and other facilities in many areas. Also, there is a scarcity of teachers.

But the expanding school population doesn't merely create problems; it creates opportunities as well. *The Wall Street Journal* recently published a long article about the booming business now enjoyed by the firms that manufacture and sell school furniture, elementary textbooks, classroom movie projectors, band instruments, school buses, pencil sharpeners, flags, and thousands of other items.

Later, the youngsters now swelling the elementary school population will be old enough to start establishing homes and raising families. Then there will be an even greater need for

new housing than we have today, and surely a vast market for household equipment, automobiles, and the like.

The increasing demand for countless products will create many new jobs in business and industry. This is fortunate, because there will at the same time be more workers needing employment.

One of our major farm problems—that of crop surpluses—may gradually disappear as the population grows and as additional food is required. For every four meals eaten in America today, five will be needed about 20 years from now.

Businessmen are interested not only in the total population increase that we can expect during the next several years, but also in the rise that can be expected for each of the various age groups. This is because each age group has special needs. Since the 1940's there has been a tremendous sale of baby foods, toys, and other products for small children.

Elderly people have special needs too; and, with the lengthening span of life, we shall have many more of these individuals in future years than we have today. Americans of 65 and over now total about 13½ million,

whereas by 1975 there are likely to be more than 20 million.

Our expanding population is a topic that figures prominently in most discussions of America's economic future. It enters into the arguments over whether this country faces another severe depression, such as the one it had in the 1930's. Most economists agree that the rapid increase in population will at least help to prevent a depression. It will do this by creating a growing need for goods and services, thus providing a big demand for farm and factory goods and furnishing many new jobs for wage earners.

We shall require more of practically everything: more automobiles and highways, more homes, more hospitals, and—unfortunately—probably more jails. Law-enforcement officials, realizing that young people in the late teens and early twenties commit a major share of the nation's crimes, wonder what will happen in the 1960's, as the huge numbers of youths now in elementary schools reach the "dangerous crime age."

One of the most interesting facts about America's population growth concerns the rapid expansion of cities. From a country whose population in 1790 was more than 94 per cent rural, we have changed into what is largely a land of city dwellers. Nearly two thirds of our people lived in urban areas when the 1950 census was taken. One third were concentrated in or near the 20 largest cities.

New York, our biggest city, had a 1950 population of nearly 8 million, or—with its suburbs—13 million. Next in line, according to U. S. Census figures, came Chicago, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles. (If the populations of outlying, or suburban, communities had been included for purposes of this ranking, Los Angeles would have placed third. That city now claims third place even on the basis of population located within its boundaries, but Philadelphia says the Los Angeles claim is incorrect.)

The suburbs of our major cities are making a tremendous population growth. As the downtown city areas become more and more congested, people are settling in the outskirts. On the whole, population in the suburbs

of big cities has increased 43 per cent since 1947. Homes, schools, and shopping centers have mushroomed in these fringe communities.

Businessmen in many fields are carefully studying the suburban trend to see how it may affect their different kinds of enterprises. For example, the magazine *Aviation Week* says:

"Suburban growth offers both a problem and an opportunity for the transportation industries. More people than ever before live in the suburbs and work or shop in the cities. They have to be carried back and forth somehow. So far, railroads and highways do most of the transporting. . . . Airlines, of course, are entirely out of the picture.

"But what about the helicopter? . . . It seems ideally suited to this big and growing market for transportation."

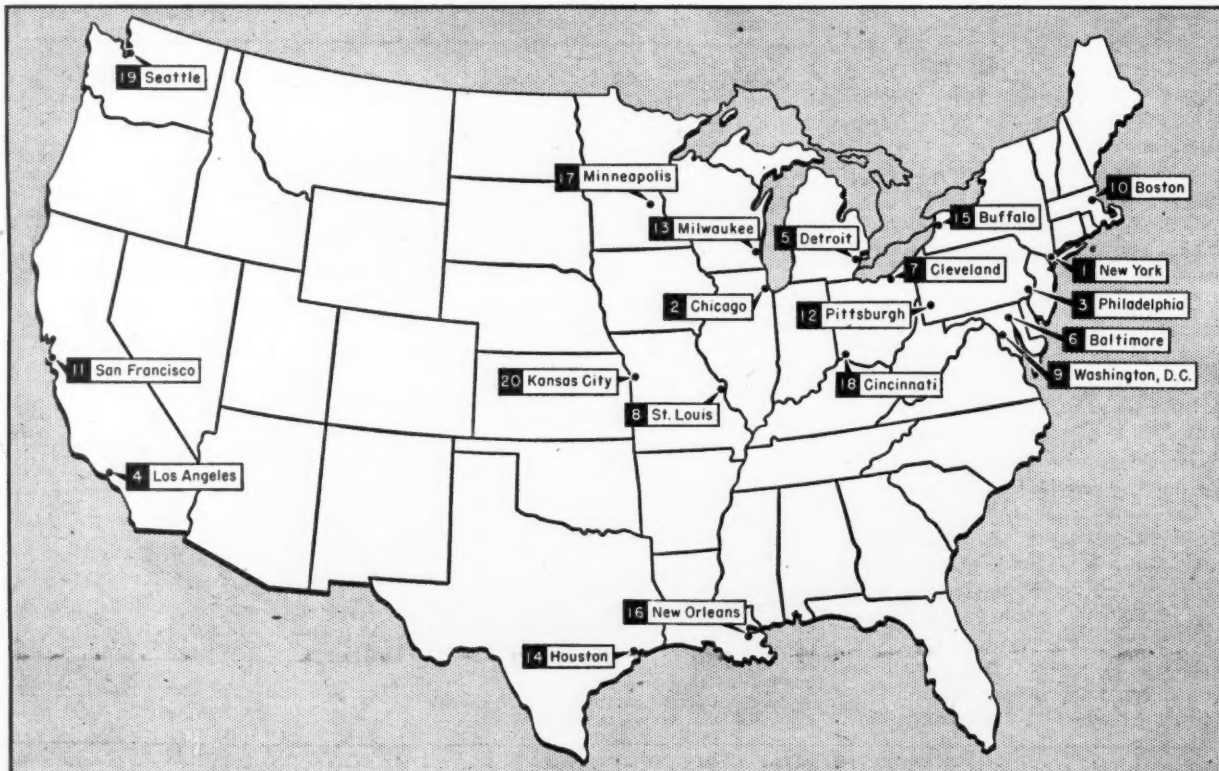
It is to be seen, therefore, that the U. S. population is increasing rapidly, that it is concentrating in and near the large cities, and that the suburban districts are growing especially fast. But there is still another trend that must be noted: Our people have been moving westward.

### Pacific Coast

Between 1940 and 1950, the population of the Pacific Coast states increased 49 per cent and that of the Rocky Mountain states rose 22. The increase for our nation as a whole, during the same period, was 14½ per cent. Between 1947 and 1952 the Rocky Mountain states led all other regions in growth. Their population rose by 18 per cent—twice the rate for the entire country.

Though the speed may vary from region to region and from year to year, our nation presents a general picture of continued growth and development. This growth gives rise to numerous problems: crowded schools, scarce housing in many areas, and traffic jams—to mention only a few.

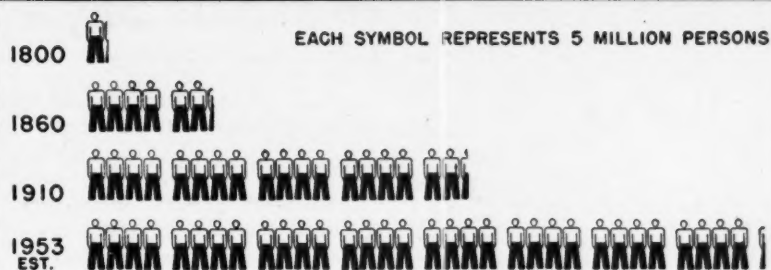
While far more densely populated than some countries, such as Canada and Australia, the United States still is not generally classed among the "overcrowded" nations. Certainly it is less crowded than Britain, Japan, Italy, and many other lands.



THE 20 LARGEST CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, according to U. S. Census figures. Los Angeles disputes Philadelphia's rank as No. 3 (see discussion of cities on this page).



## GROWTH OF U.S. POPULATION



U. S. POPULATION, as shown by census figures from 1800 to 1953

## Historical Backgrounds

### Counting People—an Old Practice

**K**EEPING records of population (see page 1 story) is a practice almost as old as the history of man. In ancient Biblical times, Moses was perhaps the first leader to count and classify men available for military service. The Romans, in the days of the Caesars, made lists of persons liable to taxation.

European cities began to count populations in the 1400's. The German city, Nurnberg, probably made the first metropolitan census in 1449. Sweden claims to be the first country to have made a nation-wide census. The Swedish population count, in 1749, was based on records kept by the churches.

William Bradford made one of the earliest listings of people in colonial America. He recorded the names of the little band of Pilgrims that came from Europe aboard the Mayflower to found the Plymouth Colony in 1620.

The early colonists well knew that records were valuable, if only for his-

torical purposes. Families used pages in their Bibles to record births and deaths, and churches kept general lists of people in the villages. Towns and cities made population counts to find out who was liable for taxes and military service.

The colonists were busy pioneers, however, and had little time for keeping detailed statistics. Many of the early records are incomplete and of doubtful accuracy. When George Washington was a boy, for example, Virginia counted only persons over 16 who were subject to taxes. The total population of the colony was estimated by multiplying the number of persons listed for taxes by three. Massachusetts, on the other hand, has carefully kept records of births, deaths, and total population that date back to the early days of this country.

Our Constitution provides for a census of the population every 10 years. The count is necessary to determine

how many representatives each state is entitled to send to Congress. Since population goes up in some states and decreases in others, the counts at 10-year intervals determine whether a state may send more or fewer representatives to Congress.

The first nation-wide census under the Constitution was completed in 1790. Only a few hundred men were employed for the job. They rode horses or walked through the thinly settled country to count the people.

After making the rounds in his area, a census taker posted his list in a post office or some other public place. People were asked to check the list to see that nobody had been overlooked. Eventually, the lists were sent to the nation's capital, where they were all added together. The total for the first census was 3,929,214.

At the start, census takers put down only the names of heads of families. Other members of families were grouped primarily according to age, as being under or over 16. The practice of taking down the names of all persons and classifying them according to age, sex, and race was begun with the census of 1850.

Today the Bureau of the Census uses thousands of counters to gather detailed information about our population. The census takers may ask a person how much schooling he has had, whether he owns or rents a home, and if he has such items as radio and TV sets, telephones, and washing machines in his house. The Census Bureau and other federal agencies gather information on births, deaths, causes of deaths, and population trends in various parts of the country. These facts help business and political leaders.

## SPORTS

**W**ILL John Landy of Australia be the first man to run a mile in four minutes? Australian track fans are convinced that he will. The lanky, 23-year-old speedster missed the four-minute mile by only two seconds in a race last month.

Seldom does one athlete flash into prominence as abruptly as the black-haired trackster from Melbourne. He took up running a few years ago, but did not attract attention until last winter. Then suddenly he began to turn in one sensational performance after another in the mile run.

Landy has a training routine that most runners would consider startling. When he is scheduled to run in an afternoon meet, he goes out in the morning of the same day and runs a mile at about the same speed he intends to run in the afternoon. Such a feat would exhaust most runners for a later performance the same day.

Track fans are hoping that Landy and Wes Santee of Kansas, the great American miler, will meet in the 1956 Olympics. A race between the two might well bring a four-minute mile—or at least set a new world record. The present record for the mile run is 4:01.4 (four minutes, one and four tenths seconds), set by Gunder Haegg of Sweden in 1945.



John Landy

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Cut along this line if you wish to save the test for later use. This test covers the issues of September 7 to January 4, inclusive. The answer key appears in the January 11 issue of THE CIVIC LEADER. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 2 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

## The American Observer Semester Test

**I. NEWSMAKERS.** For each of the following items, find the picture of the person identified and place the number of that picture on your answer sheet. (There is one picture for which there is no numbered item.)

1. President of the UN General Assembly.
2. Chancellor of West Germany.
3. Secretary of State.
4. Chief Justice of the United States.
5. Prime Minister of India.
6. Winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.
7. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.
8. Prime Minister of Canada.

**II. MULTIPLE CHOICE.** In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

9. During his recent visit to Canada, President Eisenhower stressed the need for (a) defense installations along the 4,000-mile U.S.-Canadian border; (b) a campaign against communist spies in Canada; (c) higher tariff walls between

the United States and Canada; (d) expanding U. S.-Canadian trade.

10. One of the most serious disagreements between Britain and the United States has been over (a) repayment of Britain's war debt to us; (b) trade with communist China; (c) the building of U. S. defense bases in England; (d) Britain's opposition to the formation of a western European army.

11. Heading the list of major threats to health in the United States are (a) typhoid fever and diphtheria; (b) pneumonia and infantile paralysis; (c) cancer and heart disease; (d) tuberculosis and arthritis.

12. Most of Iran's problems during the past two years can be traced to ex-Premier Mossadegh's disagreements with (a) France; (b) Russia; (c) Britain; (d) the U. S.

13. It is expected that committee chairmanships in the current session of Congress will remain in the hands of (a) Eisenhower Cabinet members; (b) Republicans; (c) Democrats; (d) Independents.

14. Harry Dexter White has been the subject of heated controversy in connection with (a) juvenile delinquency; (b) communist agents in government service; (c) falling farm prices; (d) Korean peace negotiations.

15. An important duty of our courts is to (a) ratify treaties between the United States and other nations; (b) pass laws to promote the general welfare of all citizens; (c) consider in advance whether or not proposed laws will be Constitutional; (d) protect individuals against governmental abuse.

16. An especially disturbing fact about crime in America today is that (a) a high percentage of young people are offenders; (b) very few people are concerned about corruption in government; (c) the schools and churches are not trying to develop law-abiding citizens; (d) prison life is made too pleasant for lawbreakers.

17. The United States recently entered into an agreement with Spain in order to (a) strengthen our defenses against communist Russia; (b) keep Spain out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; (c) help Spain stop communist riots in Madrid; (d) secure air and naval bases in Algeria and Egypt.

18. There is a food shortage in Poland because (a) Poles have always been poor farmers; (b) Polish soil is unsuited for farming; (c) a 3-year drought has ruined Polish farm crops; (d) huge amounts of grain must be shipped from Poland to Russia.

19. Most of the detailed work involved in drawing up national legislation is

done (a) on the floor of the Senate; (b) on the floor of the House; (c) by congressional committees; (d) by the office of the President.

20. The most vital natural resource of the Middle East is (a) iron ore; (b) rubber; (c) oil; (d) tin.

21. The subject of a major dispute between Israel and the Arab states is (a) the Suez Canal; (b) oil refineries located near the Persian Gulf; (c) British and French interference in Indian affairs; (d) Arab refugees who fled from Israel in 1948.

22. The main reason that foreign countries are short of dollars is that (a) U. S. tariffs have been raised by 75 per cent during the past year; (b) we do not buy as much from other countries as we sell to them; (c) foreign countries are unwilling to trade with one another; (d) the United States has refused to grant any more loans to foreign nations.

23. The recent German elections indicate that the people of West Germany are determined to (a) form closer ties with Russia in order to unite East and West Germany; (b) cooperate with other free nations in the defense of western Europe against communism; (c) secure control over the industrial resources of

(Concluded on page 8)



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



# Jobs for Tomorrow - - - Interior Decorating

## Readers Say—

If you have artistic talent, and enjoy working with furniture, fabrics, and designs, you may want to become an interior decorator.

**Your duties**, if you enter this field, will be to design or decorate the interiors of homes, offices, hotels, restaurants, churches, schools, and other structures. When called upon to do a job, a decorator consults the client on the purpose which the room or building is to serve, what colors are wanted, and what style the interior is to be—modern, early American, or French Renaissance, let us say.

**Your preparation** should begin at once. In high school, you should take courses in art, mechanical drawing, geometry, history, and literature. Next, you can go to college, to a trade school which offers courses in interior decorating, or you can start your training by going to work as an apprentice in this field. To get the better jobs in this profession, leading decorators say, a person should have at least two years of college plus three or four years in a professional school.

If you go to college, you should concentrate on history of art, applied art, economics, literature, and history. Your work at a professional school will be in technical subjects related to the field.

Whether or not you get professional training you will probably begin your working career at the bottom of the ladder—as a salesperson, as a stock clerk, or as a draftsman. Your progress will depend upon your ability, ambition, and willingness to work. You may move rather quickly into a job as

a decorator, or you may have to go through a long apprenticeship.

All interior decorators, no matter how extensive their preliminary education may be, must continue studying throughout their working careers. New fabrics and building materials are constantly being produced, and style and other factors that affect decorating change from time to time.



INTERIOR DECORATORS plan arrangements and furnishings of homes, hotel lobbies, theaters, and many other places

**Job opportunities** for interior decorators are not too plentiful and competition is keen. Decorators may be associated with established businesses—department or furniture stores or decorating firms—or they may work independently. Often a skilled decorator, with good business sense and the necessary funds, can build a profitable business by opening a shop of his

own where he sells materials, furniture, pictures, and other art pieces, in addition to taking decorating jobs.

This field is, of course, open to both men and women.

**Your income** as a beginning interior decorator may be as little as \$25 a week. Experienced persons sometimes earn \$10,000 or more a year. Because of the great differences in individual incomes, it is almost impossible to give an accurate figure on average earnings in this profession.

**Advantages** this field offers are (1) opportunities that are limited only by your abilities, and (2) work that is pleasant and challenging.

**Disadvantages** include the low pay for beginners and the fact that job competition is keen for all but exceptionally well-qualified people in this field.

**Further information** and a list of approved schools of interior decorating in your state may be obtained from the State Director of Vocational Education. His offices are likely to be in the state capitol. An occupational guide entitled "Interior Decorator" (L 7.32: In8) can be secured for 5 cents in coin from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Bite off more than you can chew;

Then chew it.

Plan more work than you can do;

Then do it.

Hitch your wagon to a star;

Keep your seat

And there you are.

I disagree with the Eisenhower administration's plans for seeking reductions in our defense spending. We have never been adequately prepared for war in the past when it was forced upon us. Let's not make the mistake of being unprepared again. The next mistake may be fatal to our country.

BEVERLY SALERNI,  
Richmond, Virginia

★

I see no reason why our government can't reduce defense expenditures at this time. We must do something to lower our mounting national debt. Besides, it is better to cut existing defense forces and concentrate on new weapons than it is to build up a stockpile of war goods that might soon become outdated and of little military value.

PATRICIA ORRIS,  
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

★

Perhaps you will think that my idea for combating juvenile delinquency is a bit unusual. But I feel that crime among young people could be reduced by encouraging them to take an interest in music.

I am a pianist, and in order to improve my playing technique I must practice a great deal. Musicians are usually the center of attraction at young peoples' gatherings. I believe that music offers a wonderful opportunity to have good, clean fun, and to be popular with other boys and girls.

DAVID GOLDBERG,  
New Bedford, Massachusetts

★

In one of your pictures dealing with life in Russia, a clerk is shown keeping weight records with an ancient calculating machine, or abacus. I lived under the Red regime for a few years. I noticed that every Soviet clerk had an abacus at his side with which to make his calculations.

MARTIN SCHULE,  
West Germany

## The American Observer Semester Test

(Concluded from preceding page)

the Ruhr; (d) re-establish the kind of government that existed under Hitler.

24. Most Americans are agreed on the point that (a) tremendous sums of money must be spent to maintain the strength of our fighting forces; (b) 85 cents out of every defense dollar should go to the Air Force; (c) because war has ceased in Korea, we may safely cut defense expenditures in half; (d) the threat of atomic and hydrogen bombs requires doubling our defense budget this year.

25. Leading U. S. exports include (a) metals and coffee; (b) wood pulp and rubber; (c) machinery and grain; (d) wool and lumber.

26. The main emphasis of India's five-year development program is placed on (a) increasing food production; (b) building a strong war machine; (c) driving communism out of China and Indochina; (d) finding foreign markets for surplus wheat and rice crops.

27. The chief occupation of most Middle Eastern people is (a) manufacturing; (b) mining; (c) fishing; (d) farming.

III. COMPLETION. After the corresponding number on your answer sheet, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes each of the following items.

28. The Schuman Plan provides for free trade of coal and steel among six nations on the continent of \_\_\_\_\_.

29. France is most directly concerned with fighting communist forces in the Asiatic country of \_\_\_\_\_.

30. A series of riots last summer indicated that the people of East Germany are discontented under the rule of \_\_\_\_\_.

31. The \_\_\_\_\_ Commission is studying ways to increase efficiency and reduce costs in the federal government.

32. Brazil is offering to help settlers acquire land in the great \_\_\_\_\_ River valley.

33. Spain is strategically located between the Atlantic Ocean and the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea.

34. Before his death several weeks ago, Ernst Reuter worked hard to support the cause of democracy as mayor of \_\_\_\_\_.

35. Which branch of the United Nations supervises the governing of certain colonial regions of the world? \_\_\_\_\_

IV. PLACES IN THE NEWS. Find the location of each of the following places on the adjoining map, and write the number of that location after the proper item number on your answer sheet.

36. This country is the most important non-communist nation of south Asia.

37. Britain has taken strong measures against native government leaders in this South American colony.

38. The Pyrenees Mountains separate this nation from France.

39. French forces have been most actively engaged in fighting communism in this land.

40. The prime minister of this Middle Eastern country recently resigned.

41. This African territory seeks independence from France.

42. The Chinese government officially recognized by the United States is located here.

43. High prices, low wages, a series of strikes, and almost 20 premiers since World War II have provided real problems for this nation.

44. The first successful flight of the Wright brothers was made here in 1903.

45. Ramon Magsaysay was recently elected president of this island republic.

46. This nation is the best foreign customer of the United States.

47. Churchill, Eisenhower, and Laniel met on this island to discuss world problems.

48. This oil-rich Middle Eastern land has resumed diplomatic relations with Britain.

49. A truce agreement last July ended actual fighting in this land.

50. The United States has a large defense base at Thule, located on this island.

